

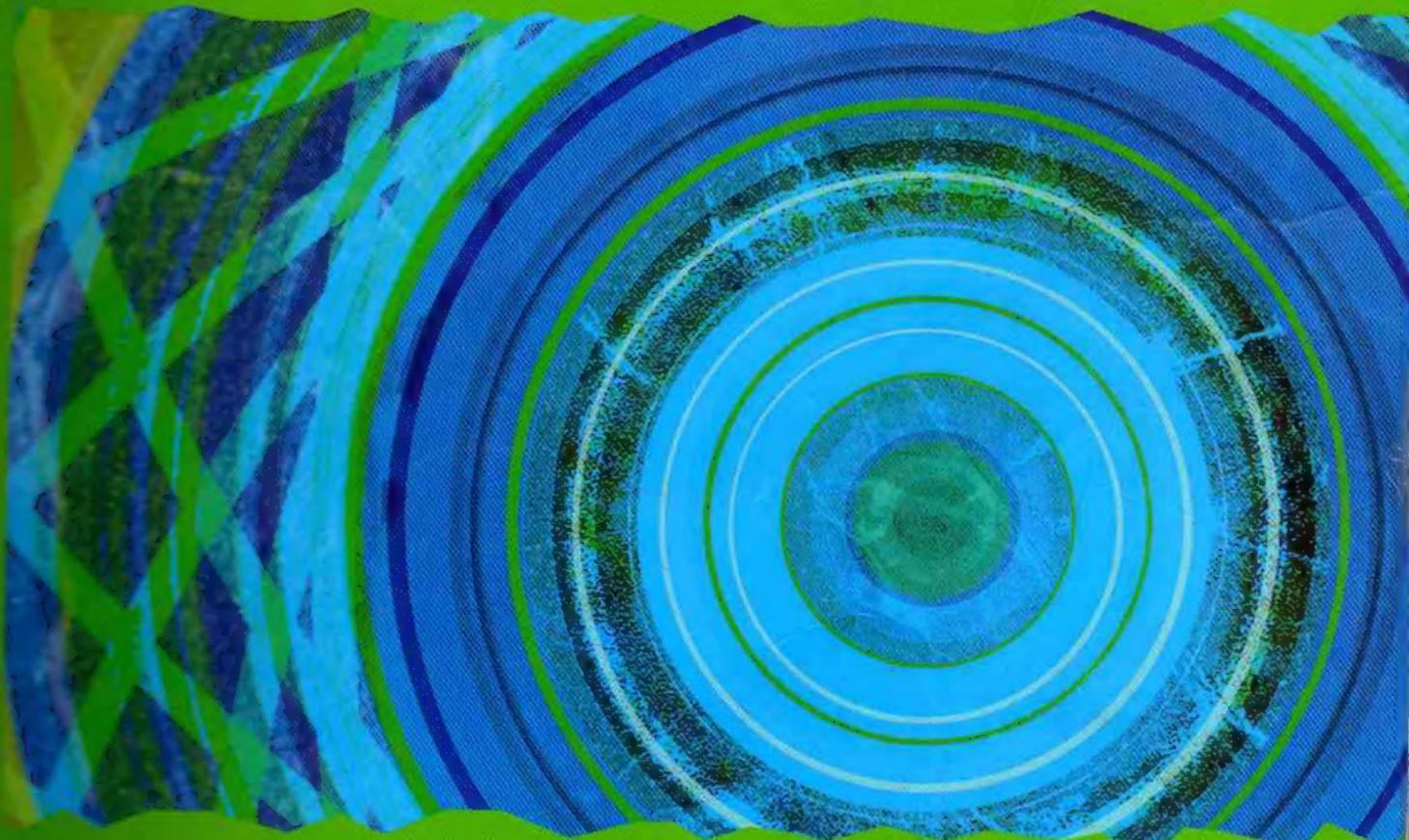
Advanced

George Yule

Oxford Practice Grammar

with answers

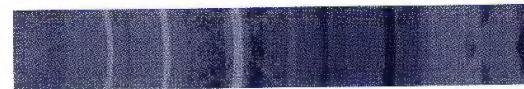
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OXFORD



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9

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives are single words (*exciting, new, thorough*) and compounds (*hard-working, well-organized*) that modify nouns. We can use them before nouns (*The new teacher has exciting ideas*) or after linking verbs such as *be* and *seem* (*She's hard-working and her classes seem thorough and well-organized*).

Adverbs are words (*always, really, thoroughly, totally*) that modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs and sentences (*She always does everything really thoroughly and seems totally dedicated to her job*).

1 Read through this magazine article and find:

- 1 another example of an adverb modifying an adjective
- 2 a set of three adjectives before a noun

THE ANCIENT CHINESE ART of Feng Shui has been adopted by modern designers as a way of creating environments which feel comfortable and harmonious. Originally developed as a means of planning the perfect agricultural system in harmony with the forces of nature, Feng Shui has been used for centuries to improve the physical surroundings in which people live and to maintain balance in their lives.

Those principles of Feng Shui that are beneficial in the organization of outdoor environments can also be used in the design of areas inside the house such as the bedroom, which is considered to be the most important room in the house.

Finding the best position for the bed is very important. The main rule of bed positioning is never to have the foot of the bed directly facing the door. That is what is known as the 'death position.'

Traditionally, the dead were laid out with their feet pointing towards the door to give them better access to heaven. (It also made it easier for the living to carry them out.)

Ideally, you should position the bed diagonally opposite the door, with the head against a wall, not a

25 window. Avoid putting the bed directly under a horizontal beam that seems to cut across the sleeper. Such a position is believed to cause headaches and even illness.

Small tables on both sides (not just one side) at 30 the head of the bed help maintain balance, but it is best to avoid cluttering the room with a lot of furniture. Let air flow easily through the space. Those large heavy wooden wardrobes, often with boxes or suitcases stored on top, are a really bad idea. 35 As they tower over the bed, they can make the sleeper feel vulnerable and cause a restless sleep. Do not position tables or other furniture with pointed edges facing the sleeper as their negative energy will cause health problems.

40 The bedroom should be kept as a relaxing space and should not be used for work or as an office. There should be a feeling of lightness, not

seriousness, in the air. Blue curtains and bedcovers are more soothing than brown ones. Soft natural

45 materials are recommended. With Feng Shui in your bedroom, you can create a peaceful sanctuary from the stresses of contemporary living.

2 Using adjectives and adverbs from the Feng Shui text, complete this summary.

You can use Feng Shui to make your bedroom a sanctuary. Finding the (1) position for the bed is (2) (3) It should be (4) opposite the door, not (5) under a (6) beam, and with the head against a wall. You can have (7) tables on both sides of the head of the bed, but avoid (8) wardrobes or furniture with (9) edges facing the sleeper. (10) curtains and bedcovers made from (11) (12) materials are also recommended.

Adjectives: emphasizing, describing, classifying

Emphasizing adjectives

Emphasizing adjectives are restrictive or intensifying. We use restrictive adjectives when we talk about something as special or unique (1). We use intensifying adjectives to reinforce the meaning of the noun (2). We usually put restrictive before intensifying (3).

- 1 *Safety is my **chief** concern.* • *Our **main** problems are financial.* • *Try to give a **specific** reason.*
- 2 *I haven't played before, I'm an **absolute** beginner.* • *The meeting was a **complete** waste of time.*
- 3 *The boy was the **only** real hero in the story.* • *Maria got 100%, which was the **first** perfect score.*

3 Find the two emphasizing adjectives in the text on page 110 and add them to these lists of examples. (One is in the first paragraph and the other is in the third paragraph.)

Restrictive

chief, exact, first, major, only, principal, sole, specific,

Intensifying

absolute, complete, entire, extreme, real, sheer, total, utter,

Describing adjectives

When we use more than one adjective to describe someone or something, we usually put them in the order presented in the table below, with age (*old*) before colour (*green*), etc. Note that this is the normal order, but it is not the only possible order.

- 4 *I loved that **old green** sofa with the **lovely round** seats and the **big soft** cushions.*

We can often use describing adjectives with different meanings depending on the context.

- 5 *The Smiths live in a **modest** home near Canterbury.* (= 'not very large or expensive')
- Jill is a very **modest** young woman.* (= 'shy' or 'not willing to talk about her own abilities')

4 Find one example of each type of describing adjective in the text on page 110 and add it to the correct list below.

Opinion	Size	Physical quality	Age or Time	Shape	Colour
<i>excellent, lovely, ugly,</i>	<i>big, huge, long, tiny,</i>	<i>dry, hard, hot, light,</i>	<i>new, old, recent, young,</i>	<i>circular, round, spiky, square,</i>	<i>green, pink, red, yellow,</i>

Classifying adjectives

When we use more than one adjective to classify someone or something, we usually put them in the order presented in the table below, with material (*nylon*) before purpose (*running*) etc. Note that this is the normal order, but it is not the only possible order.

- 6 *I hate **nylon running** shorts.* • *It's **southern French** style.* • *We found a **Victorian medical** text.*

5 Find one example of each type of classifying adjective in the text on page 110 and add it to the correct list below.

Location	Origin or Source	Material	Type	Purpose
<i>distant, indoor, southern, west,</i>	<i>African, French, Muslim, Victorian,</i>	<i>leather, metal, nylon, plastic,</i>	<i>economic, medical, scientific,</i>	<i>camping, running, swimming,</i>

Adjectives: position and punctuation

Position

We usually use adjectives before nouns (1) or after linking verbs such as *be* and *seem* (2).

1 *I had an **amusing** experience.* • *They faced **enormous** challenges.* • *He has a **kind, honest** face.*

2 *Don't be **silly**.* • *She became **ill**.* • *They felt **angry**.* • *It got **cold**.* • *He seemed **anxious** and **upset**.*

Note that adjectives are called 'attributive' before nouns and 'predicative' after linking verbs.

When we use more than one adjective before a noun, there is a typical order. We usually put emphasizing adjectives before describing adjectives (3) and both of these before classifying adjectives (4).

3 *The weather has been our **principal** **recent** concern.* • *Her necklace had **real** **red** rubies in it.*

4 *Kenya was the **sole** **African** representative.* • *The **recent** **economic** news isn't encouraging.*

Some adjectives are typically used after a linking verb, not before a noun.

5 *The old man is **asleep**. The girl seemed **glad**.* (NOT *the asleep man* • *the glad girl*)

Others include: afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, awake, ill, well

In some expressions, we put the adjective after the noun (6) or after an indefinite pronoun (7).

6 *six feet **tall**, two metres **deep**, two years **old**, notary **public**, the time **available***

7 *someone **nice**, anything **unusual**, everything **necessary**, nothing **new*** (NOT *new nothing*)

6 In the text on page 110, find two examples of a describing adjective and a classifying adjective used together.

.....

Punctuation

There is usually no punctuation between two or more different types of adjectives before a noun (8). We normally put a comma between describing adjectives in a set of two or more of the same type, especially those representing opinions where the order could easily be changed (9).

8 *Anderson works in a **lovely** **old** Victorian building. His office has **big** **black** leather chairs.*

9 *She likes **wild**, **vivid**, **flashy** designs.* • *He was just a **normal**, **quiet**, **rather shy** teenager.*

We put *and* between two colours (10) or between two classifying adjectives of the same type (11).

10 *I lost my **blue** **and** **white** scarf.* • *He wore a **red** **and** **black** cap.* (NOT *a small and black cap*)

11 *She likes **Greek** **and** **Lebanese** food.* • *We discussed **financial** **and** **educational** topics.*

We put *and* between adjectives after linking verbs: *It's **small** **and** **black**.* (NOT *It's small black.*)

We normally put a comma between the first two adjectives and the word *and* between the last two adjectives in a set of three colours (12) or three classifying adjectives of the same type (13).

12 *The flag had **black**, **green** **and** **yellow** stripes.* *The tulips were **yellow**, **orange** **and** **red**.*

13 *In recent years, the island has experienced **social**, **political** **and** **economic** problems.*

7 Add commas or the word *and* where necessary to these sentences.

1 The flags of Britain and the USA both have red white blue designs.

2 He described the wonderful friendly outgoing people who worked in the little Italian cafe.

3 You immediately notice the large plastic vases with pink purple flowers on every table.

4 There are many industrial agricultural applications of the new chemical compounds.

5 What are the cultural religious historic origins of these current regional conflicts?

Participle adjectives, compound adjectives and adjectives as nouns

Participle adjectives

We use adjectives derived from present participles (*surprising*) to describe the source or cause of an action or feeling (1). We use adjectives derived from past participles (*surprised*) to describe the one(s) affected by the action or feeling (2).

1 *The news was surprising.* • *The teacher drew a very confusing diagram on the board.*
 2 *My parents were surprised.* • *The confused students said that they couldn't understand it.*

We can treat people and other living things as the source of a feeling (*He's boring*) or the ones affected by it (*I'm bored*) (3). We treat non-living things as the source only (*It's boring*) (4).

3 *Darwin was a fascinating person.* • *I was disappointed.* • *Why is the dog getting so excited?*
 4 *Mars is a fascinating planet.* • *The news was disappointing.* (NOT *The news was disappointed.*)

11 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add participle adjectives from these verbs.

astonish exhaust irritate worry

1 I think it's very (..)	a are revealed in a new book.
2 Mrs Barnett seemed (..)	b after they had walked ten miles.
3 They were really (..)	c that she might not have enough money.
4 The tricks of magicians (..)	d when students come in late.

Compound adjectives

Compound adjectives can consist of an adjective, adverb or noun and either a present participle or a past participle (5). Compounds with present participles are often based on active verbs (6).

Compounds with past participles are often based on passive verbs (7).

5 *I'm in slow-moving traffic.* • *Was it a well-planned trip?* (NOT ... *a planned well trip?*)
 6 'Modern Maids' is the name of a **house-cleaning** service. (= a service which cleans houses)
 7 *I'd really like a home-cooked meal for a change.* (= a meal which is cooked at home)

Others include: energy-saving, life-threatening, low-paid, urgently-needed, well-trained

There are some compound adjectives which consist of combinations of adjectives and nouns (8) or adverbs and adjectives (9).

8 *He likes fast-food restaurants.* • *Let's try to get front-row seats.* • *Do you have a full-time job?*
 9 *Abortion is a highly-sensitive issue.* • *There are a lot of politically-independent voters.*

Adjectives as nouns

We can use some adjectives after *the* as nouns to talk about specific groups of people in society. These noun phrases are plural, without *-s*.

10 *The rich aren't happier than the poor.* • *The disadvantaged should be cared for by the wealthy.*
 Note that we can also say *poor people* or *a poor person*. (NOT *the poors* or *a poor*)

We can also use *the* before adjectives describing nationality (*Italians, French*) to talk about the people, their governments, their national teams, etc. These noun phrases are plural, but we don't add *-s* to words ending in *-ch, -sh, -se, -ss*.

11 *The Italians are here and the French have also agreed to send a peace-keeping force.* •
The United Nations proposal has support from the Spanish, the Japanese and the Swiss.

We use some adjectives after *the* to talk about an abstract idea. These noun phrases are singular.

12 *The unknown isn't the same as the impossible.* • *In sports, the unpredictable often happens.*

12 Add these adjectives to the text.

amazed amazing annoyed annoying bored boring interested interesting

Monday was a school holiday and, unfortunately, it rained all day, so the children kept telling me they were (1) and there was nothing (2) to do at home. I was trying to write up some of my reports, but they kept interrupting me every five minutes and just became very (3) I'm (4) that their teachers can keep them busy and (5) in their lessons every day. After only one morning with them, I was extremely (6) because of the constant noise and squabbling. I was ready to throw them out in the rain. Instead, I decided to take them to the cinema. It's really (7) to see how calm they can become in a dark cinema. The film seemed rather (8) but at least it kept them quiet.

13 Make appropriate compound adjectives from each pair of words and add them to the sentences.

distance / long	end / never	✓ grow / fast	keep / peace
educate / well	funny / look	home / make	wash / white

Example: Ghana had to increase food imports to meet the needs of a fast-growing .. population.

- 1 Mrs Baxter offered us scones with cream and her jam.
- 2 Please don't use this phone to make any calls.
- 3 Soldiers have to learn to talk rather than fight when they are sent on missions.
- 4 The president's wife seemed to have a supply of new shoes and handbags.
- 5 We have to invest more in schools and teachers if we want to have a population.
- 6 That piece of cloth at the end of each sleeve is called a frill.
- 7 We rented a small cottage in Devon, with a red-tiled roof and walls.

14 Editing. Correct the mistakes in this text.

Sometimes I wonder what people in other countries think about us. We are no longer among the rich and powerf~~ul~~s of Europe. In a very short period, we seem to have turned into the poor and weaks. The situation is appalled. You cannot walk down a street in our cities without seeing a homeless. The unemployeds stand around on our street corners. The old and sick receives no help. Why are we no longer shocking that this is going on? Is it like this everywhere? Does the Japanese and the Canadian have the same problems? I doubt it. The unthinkable have happened here and we must do something about it soon.

22 1 train
 2 Boston
 3 no one was
 4 wouldn't tell us what
 5 the others hadn't
 6 didn't
 7 I sat in the back
 8 she didn't want to

23 He put the money on the table and he sat down. He sat in his hot clothes and he felt heavy. The woman looked over at him and she smiled. Her smile said she was in charge and she could take his money if she wanted to take his money. Of course she could take his money, he thought, but obviously she didn't want to take his money yet. The smile lingered for a moment or two longer, then it disappeared and it was replaced by a dark stare.

'I asked you to pay me a thousand and you agreed to pay me a thousand. This is only five hundred.'

'You'll get your thousand. I'll give you half of your thousand now and I'll give you the other half of your thousand later when I get the orchid.'

'I could get the orchid and I could find someone else who'd want to buy it.'

'You won't find someone else who'd want to buy it. Nobody else is even looking for this orchid.'

The dark stare wanted to stay, but it was slowly replaced by half a smile. It said she would give me half of the smile now and the other half of the smile later.

Tests

A 1 d 2 b 3 b 4 c 5 c

B 1 B (with her)
 2 C (the other)
 3 D (she tastes it)
 4 B (regarded it as an opportunity)
 5 B (a knife was discovered)

C 1 do something 2 them myself
 3 someone else 4 do it

D 1 It should have been useful having wealthy parents, but they didn't actually support her.
 2 They don't like each other. (OR They don't like one another.)
 3 I'm sure there will be someone at the airport to meet you.
 4 It would not be a good idea to go swimming out in the ocean by yourself.

5 There were said to be thousands of people affected by the rail strike.

E 1 she 2 me 3 myself 4 him
 5 anyone 6 ours 7 that 8 himself
 9 one 10 anywhere 11 it

Unit 9 Adjectives and adverbs

1 1 very important (line 15)
 OR really bad (line 34)
 2 large heavy wooden wardrobes (line 33)

2 1 best 2 very (OR really) 3 important
 4 diagonally 5 directly 6 horizontal
 7 small 8 large (OR heavy OR wooden)
 9 pointed 10 Blue 11 soft 12 natural

3 Restrictive: main (line 16)
 Intensifying: perfect (line 5)

4 **Choose one example of each type.**
 Opinion: comfortable, harmonious, beneficial, important, best, better, easier, bad, vulnerable, restless, negative, soothing, peaceful
 Size: small, large
 Physical quality: heavy, soft
 Age/Time: ancient, modern, contemporary
 Shape: pointed, horizontal
 Colour: blue, brown

5 **Choose one example of each type.**
 Location: outdoor
 Origin/Course: Chinese
 Material: wooden
 Type: agricultural, physical, horizontal, natural
 Purpose: relaxing

6 ancient Chinese (OR large wooden OR heavy wooden OR soft natural)

7 1 The flags of Britain and the USA both have red, white and blue designs.
 2 He described the wonderful, friendly, outgoing people who worked in the little Italian café.
 3 You immediately notice the large plastic vases with pink and purple flowers on every table.
 4 There are many industrial and agricultural applications of the new chemical compounds.
 5 What are the cultural, religious and historic origins of these current regional conflicts?

8 1 The entire German team played well.
 2 The wine made a small red stain.
 3 There's nothing new in the main Christian values.
 4 You'll need comfortable leather hiking boots.
 5 It has a long pointed stem with tiny pink flowers.
 6 The windows are in huge circular wooden frames.
 7 They are the major northern industrial nations.
 8 ✓
 9 They found a beautiful antique rocking chair.
 10 Her mother was alone in the total chaos.
 11 ✓
 12 We like recent American economic policies.

9 1 large 2 rare
 3 black 4 white
 5 similar 6 small
 7 hard 8 shiny white*
 9 bluish-grey* 10 great
 11 thin* 12 sharp*
 13 cool 14 northern
 15 large 16 tropical
 17 juicy 18 yellow
 19 prickly

*8 and 9 can be exchanged; *11 and 12 can be exchanged

10 1 Italian and Greek*
 2 great little outdoor
 3 carefree, crazy, happy (in any order)
 4 older English
 5 southern European*
 6 cheap Spanish
 7 big square plastic
 8 sour and twisted (OR twisted and sour)

* 1 and 5 can be exchanged

11 1 irritating (d)
 2 worried (c)
 3 exhausted (b)
 4 astonishing (a)

12 1 bored 2 interesting 3 annoying
 4 amazed 5 interested 6 annoyed
 7 amazing 8 boring

13 1 home-made 2 long-distance
 3 peace-keeping 4 never-ending
 5 well-educated 6 funny-looking
 7 white-washed

14 the poor and **weak** > weak
 The situation is **appalled** > appalling
 without seeing a **homeless** > a homeless person (OR the homeless)
 The **unemployed** stand around > unemployed
 The old and sick **receives** no help > receive
 Why are we no longer **shocking** > shocked
Does the Japanese > Do
 and the **Canadian** have the same problems > Canadians
 The unthinkable **have** happened here > has

15 1 We thought we had started our hike early, but other people had already left the campsite (OR had left the campsite already).
 2 The workers usually get paid weekly, but they haven't been paid for last week yet (OR they haven't yet been paid for last week).
 3 The students still hadn't completed all their work when they had to leave here yesterday.
 4 Alice lived here recently, but she doesn't live here any more.
 5 We used to hardly ever hear them (OR We hardly ever used to hear them), but they've become really noisy lately (OR but lately they've become really noisy).

16 1 always 2 only 3 outside
 4 today 5 no longer 6 twice
 7 sometimes 8 recently 9 ever
 10 yet

17 1 The couple had got married very recently (OR had very recently got married).
 2 The baby looks exactly like her mother.
 3 He isn't only an athlete, he's a scholar too!
 4 Wait for us, we're coming now.
 5 Lunch is almost ready.
 6 Wear this silly hat. It's only for fun.

18 1 I completely forgot my brother's birthday yesterday. (OR Yesterday I completely forgot my brother's birthday. OR I forgot my brother's birthday completely yesterday.)
 2 The piano is really large and our doorway isn't wide enough.
 3 We enjoyed the trip very much, but it was too expensive. (OR We very much enjoyed the trip.)
 4 I'll read the report carefully tomorrow. (OR I'll carefully read the report tomorrow. OR Tomorrow I'll read the report carefully. OR Tomorrow I'll carefully read the report.)